were about two thousand persons in the vicinity

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE AVENUE.

From the White House to the Car-How the Weary Patient Stood the Trip-The Crowds in Attendance-Those Who Accompanied the President.

The departure of President Garfield for Long Branch yesterday morning, although ar-ranged and carried out in the most quiet and mat-ter-of-fact manner, was nevertheless an intensely dramatic event, and one which will be long reunberred by both the actors and spectators. With effort suppressing their natural anxiety to witness the leave-taking, the large majority of the people of the District retired to their homes the night previous satisfied with the physicians' assurance that all was well, and when the morning came they remained at home rather Itself the most delicate of compliments, and for this reason, and this alone, the huge, rambling wagon, with its procious freight, came quietly down the silent Avenue, a sad contrast to the pageant in which he was the central figure but a few short months ago. Then health, power, fame, love—all that makes life good and worth living for; now weakness, suffering, almostdespair. Then the type of physical strongth; now the emblem of man's impotuncy. Then surrounded with joyous friends and dattering followers, now helpicss as a baby. Then deafered by the cheering strains of martial music and men's huzzas, blinded by the glare of banner and bayonets; now doubly thankful for a kiss of the quiet summer breeze, and eager for a glint of the mornsummer breeze, and eager for a glint of the morn-ing sunbeam. Truly the contrast was great! And yet, sad as was the sight, it was not without s lessons. To those who stood in the early orning and watched the careful friends and men of science as they tenderly handled the helpless Magistrate there came the involuntary suggestion of man's utter weakness in the battle with nature. But the group did not stop to moralize. Surcharged with respectful sympathy, all classes, all ages, and both sexes stood with swelling hearts and downcast mien while the object of their horse was being placed in voobject of their hopes was being placed in po-sition for another race for life. With an effort at cheerfulness he submitted to the tedious processes of removal and change, and, borrowing pleasure from anticipation, seemed in fancy to scent the health-giving breezes which were sure to great him when his anxiously looked for haven was reached. The chosen men of science, with quiet air, gave needed orders; the representatives of the great corporation stood by to echo or obey them; the tender wife, suppressing her sorrow, sat a silent but wonderfully interested speciator; the minor officials, with respectful alserity and willing hands, lent all possible aid, and the concourse of people silently prayed that the journey about to be begun would more than realize their fondest wishes. Thus it was that within a few feet of the spot where he received his wound and was borne helpless and bleeding to his man-sion that fateful July day the Presi-dent was again ready for travel. All that could be done to make it sais and com-fortable had been done, and as the train slowly and noiselessly moved out over the temporary rails there accompanied it from the bettem of each heart throughout this land an earnest, loyal, sin-THE REMOVAL.

All the arrangements for removing the President were carried out without a single hitch. At ten o'clock p. m. Monday the house was closed for the night and orders were given to admit no one within the gates. The consequence was that from that time up to half-past three the White House was seemingly buried in profound repose. But few lights could be seen within the house, and the large gaslights at the door lit up a desorted scene. All through the silent watches of the night there was hardly a stir. Now and then a solitary policeman passed up the walk or arresayd upon the could narray a stir. Now and then a solitary policeman passed up the walk or appeared upon the portico; but all else was silent and still as death. A small number of men, principally negroes, hung about the gates all night. But they drowsed in the stone coping and the scene outside was equally as quiet. The only break in the monotony was the driving in the grounds of the steward's wagon, followed by a bales, was a solution. followed by a baker's wagon, shortly after three o'clock. Then everything again resumed its wonted appearance. There was no further move until NEARLY DAYBREAK.

when the horses that were to draw the express wagon were driven in. Shortly after the Presi-dent's private carriage, the office carriage, Mrs. Colonel Rockwell's, and Private Secretary Brown's drove in through the gates. The carriages were collected in a dark group in front of the portico, and in the dim light figures could be seen moving about. People began to collect about the gates, and the crowd was slowly increased. They stood on the stone coping and peered through the railings of the front fence to see what was going on. But still no change could be perceived. The dining-room was lighted up and the family and attendants sat down to an early breakfast. The day was slowly breaking, and the gaslights about the porch, like great flaring vellow blotches, began to pale, the dark mass of car-riages began to assume shape, the attaches of the White House could be seen looking out of the upper windows, and a group of men stood on the porch. The scene was WEIRD AND SHADOWY,

and the effect was intensified by the silence, which hung like a pall above all. Presently Dr. Bliss, in his shiri-sleeves, appeared at one of the upper windows and called out for the wagon to be backed in place. This was done, and gravel was throw on the asphalt pavement upon which the wheels rested. Then the large front doors were thrown open. In a slience that was almost oppressive those at the White House and those near the fence waited for the appearance of the sufferer. The dawn had come on rapidly, and it was now broadaylight. The laborers on their way to their work stopped and gazed in curiously; the market wagons ratiled on over the pavement; the stretch of lawn in front of the house lay wilted and trodden, with all its bright freshness departed: the basin of the silent fountain gaped black and dry in the midst; the foliage of the trees, scorched by the hot sun, was motionless and seemed to adthe solemn silence which prevailed. The quiet of the early morning, the silent, expectant throng and the high that everywhere prevailed gave an ALNOST FUNERAL ASPECT to the scene, which was heightened when and-

dealy the group about the door parted and slowly and gently the President was borne out by his at-tendants. As he was borne out of the door he opened his eyes and looked around. Those that waw him for the first time could bardly restrain the effect which the shock of the great change in no appearance produced. The President lay upon a wooden frame with handles upon each side. Hi, head was bolstered up and lay turned toward the left. The right side was entirely concealed by the white bandages upon the giand. Around his temples were placed cold water bandages to keep his head cool. The white bandages brought out the deadly pallor of the countenance and the skin drawn tightly over the bones. Above his lofty forehead was conspicuous in its waxy whiteness, and the entire expression of the face was so changed that it was painful to look upon. As he was borne to the wagon he looked up to the windows and recognized some of the employees of the house. He feebly raised or hand and waved it, but did not smile. Those that

MINDLY RECOGNITION
Were affected to team. He was soon placed in the
wagon. The attendants that carried him down
got in and sat on each side of the couch. At in head were Colonel Bockwoll and Dr. Boynto then Dr. Bliss, General Swalm, Dr. Reyburn, Col. onel Corbin, Sergeant Dinsmore, and Mr. O. E Rockwell. Everything was soon in readiness and horses started slowly down the road.

The crowd at the gate, numbering about people, formed lines on each side of roadway. The President lay on the roadway. The President lay on his back, with his face turned toward the left, and as the wagon moved slowly down he looked about on the familiar scenes, his attendants fanning him constantly. The police arrangements were excel-lent, and the street was free from all vehicles. Policemen walked alongside of the wagon and the crowd followed on the sidewalk-behind.

There was, however,
No Noise on congresion,
and hardly a sound was heard. The President most of the way down lay with his eyes shut, but opened them occasionally. There were small groups of speciators gathered, but they did not attempt to press near the wagon, At each atreet corner were groups of wagons waiting for the President to pass. The busy tide of travel toward the market was stopped, and was not resumed until some time after the procession had passed. Refore the President started carriages containing the other nembers of the narry left the White House. First was a carriage

ontaining Drs. Agnew, Barnes, and Woodward; hen one containing Dr. Susan Edson, Miss Mollie farfield, and Miss Rockwell, and Mr. Brown in his 10233. Mrs. Bookwell and Mrs. Garfield left by o south entrance. Steward Crump and two col the south entrance. Steward Crump and two colored servants of Mrs. Garfield made up the party. The train had been run directly across the Avenue, and when the wagon arrived it was backed directly up to the baggage door in the side of the car, and the patient was specifity transferred.

THE CHANGE AT THE MANSION,

The White House, which for so many weeks has been the control of t

been the centre of interest in this community, and a deserted appearance yesterday morning. With the wounded President all interest had gone. The army of clerks who had become accustomed to halt each morning long enough to read the half-past eight bulletin healtated a moment and then passed on, as though something, they knew not what, were wanting. The automaton with the rife, whose steady tread had worn a path in the sod near the front fence, bad ceased his march. The police officer, weary of the endless monotony of the off-repeated question, had been restored to active duty. The row of black faces which lined the morning came they remained at home rather than make the suffering patient the seeming target for thousands of curious eyes. This was of itself the most delicate of compliments, and for this reason, and this alone, the hugo, rumbling wagon, with its precious freight, came quietly down the silent Avonus, a form the silent Avon The gates of the White House were thrown open and the police and soldiers have been removed. The house is closed to visitors, and in a few days the an-nual cleaning will be begun, which was to have been commenced the Monday after the President's intended departure. There will be no business transacted there for the present at least.

THE CARREST.
Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs.
Sunt, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary Kirkwood, Secretary Lincoln, and Postmaster-General James left in the Pulman palace car Venus, attached to the half-pastion a. m train. for Long Branch, Attorney-General MacVeagh was already in Long Branch.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Disaster on the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad-The Victims.

WHERLING, W. VA., Sept. 6.-The news of a terrible accident at Thornton Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at one o'clock this afternoon, reached this city this evening. The Chicago express was delayed some time, and was making up time. In rounding the curve at Thornton Station, about 114 miles from this city, it ran into the Cumberland accommodation en route to this city. The shock detached the boiler from the engine trucks. None of the passengers on the Chicago express sus-tained any injury except a slight shaking up. Nearly all on the accommodation train were in-jured or scalded by the escaping steam. Just before the trains struck Join Bires, baggage-master on the Chicago express, jumped from his car and broke his left leg. The injured on the Cumberland accommodation are as follows: Nel-lie White, aged fifteen, daughter of ex-Attorney-General White, Wheeling, badly scalled, has alone died, Davin S. Moore, Nashville, Tone duce died : Davin S. Moore, Nashville, Tenn. stice died; Davin S. Moore, Nashville, Tenn., badly scalded on the head and arms; Mrs. Hannah Coombs, Morgantown, Va., soverely scalded;
Annie Monroe, aged twenty, of Kingwood, W. Va.,
badly scalded and crushed; Miss Alice Rector, of
Clarksburg, W. Va., badly bruised; Luther Kelly,
of Fairview, W. Va., severely cut and bruised;
Harry Zimmerman and child, of Kingwood, W.
Va., bad cuts: Rev. Lofters, of Romney, W. Va. Va., bad cuts; Rev. Lofters, of Romney, W. Va., right arm broken and badly bruised; Mrs. Fideo's two children, of West Virginia, seriously; William Barker, of Mineral County, West Virginia, burned slightly; Mrs. Church, of Independence, W. Va., serious scalp wound. The wounded are being cared for at a private realdence in the vicinity of

THE DROUTH.

No Rain for Six Weeks-The Country

Burning Up. EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Sept. 6.-There has been no rain in six weeks in the Saginaw Val-ley, and heavy fires are burning and doing immense damage to property. Trains on the Sag-inaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad were stopped by fire Sunday night, and also on the Cairo branch of the Saginaw and Bay City division of the Michigan Central Raliroad. The people are fighting the fire in every direction. Telegraphic communica-tion is interrupted. Several miles of fence on Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad have been burned. Porter's Station, on the St. Louis Rail-road, was burned on Sunday afternoon. Reports of numbers of farm-houses, barns, and crops being burned in Saginaw and Tuscola Counties come in. Probably \$100,000 worth of property has been decrops are about ruined in many sections by

drouth renders everything favorable for the running of fires in fields and woods, and these are in-flicting immense damage. Reports are beginning to come in from all quarters of loss of crops, stock, farm buildings, and fences, and it is feared that the devastation will be widespread, and that great suffering will be entailed upon the farmers. whose entire personal property and crops will be swept away. Several villages are also threatened. The little town of Richmondville, Sanila County is reported as completely wined out last night an eight persons are said to be burned to death and numbers of others more or less seriously injured in a similar manner. Several other villages are oried as burned, but the rumors cannot yet be

Destroyed by Fire. Paris, Sept. 6.—The fire on Rue Port Mahon yesterday broke out in a drapery store occu-pying a basement of a large tenement house. The whole basement was apparently on fire nefore ine alarm was given. Great intrepldity was shown in rescuing the lodgers from windows, but it is feared that many persons perished. A woman, in attempting to descend by knotted sheets, fell to the street below, smashing her skull.
Cnicago, Sept. 6.—A fire at Arcola, this State;

last night, destroyed carpeting amounting in value to \$100,000, upon which there is an estimated in

An Ovation to Cambetta.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Accounts from the prov-fnces show that M. Gambetta, after his speech at Neubourg, was received by crowds of sympathizers at all the railway stations on route to Houficur, it e people even assembling along the line of railway in spite of rain. The final result of the elections shows that the Bonapartists have retained Bastra, which is now their only seat in Corsica. M. Lalaude (Republican) has been elected at Lesparce in the department of Gironge, as anticipated.

The Pittsburg Fair.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 6 .- The formal opening of the State fair and exposition took place in Allegheny City this afternoon, and was at-tended by a large crowd. The inaugural ceremonics were conducted by William S. Bissell, president of the State Fair Association, General James A. Benver, of Bellefonte. Pa., and Thomas Strong, of this city. The exhibits were generally in good shape, and it is estimated fully \$1,000,000 worth of goods were in the place.

The Jennie Cramer Case.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 6.—In the Mal-ley trial to-day Professor R. H. Chittenden, of Yale College, took the stand and described in detail his experiments to determine the presence of arsenia in Jennie Cramer's body, the results of which have

Milled in Virginia. STAUNTON, VA., Sopt. 6.—William Daed, prominent merchant of Lexington, Va., was

rown from his norse this morning and killed.

Rase-Hall tiames. At New York-Providence, 14; Metro-

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Daniel J. Halstead, one of the proprietors of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier, died yesterday evening, aged sixty-two.

-Religious services were held throughout the country yesterday, and in all churches without distinction of creed prayers were offered for the recovery of the President.

—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says:

"The bodies of four men, supposed to have been eattle thieves killed by ranchemen, were found at a point twenty-three miles below here yesterday."

-The success attending the removal of The Saccess accessing the removal of the President from Washington to Long Branch is largely due to the outerprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which from the first has been prompt in answering any request or demand from the Capital. For the arrangement of all the details of yearerday's trip, and their successful carrying out in every particular, Vice-Freaident Cassatt is firstentialed to a large share of the credit, as he seemed to have given the matter his direct personal supervision.

SAFE BY THE SEA.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG ERANCH.

How the Trip Was Made from Washington to the Ocenn-How the Patient Stood It-The Bulletins Last Night-A High Palso-Excitement.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 6.-The President arrived at 1:10. The train reached Elberon dent arrived at 110. The train reached Euleron Station at 12:39. At that time a great crowd was occupying every available spot near the Eiberon Hotel and Francklyn Cottage. The bathing house and adjacent cottages swarrord with eagerly ex-pectant humanity. The new railroad track from the station to the cottage, a distance of 3,500 feet. was laid between three p. m. yesterday and half-past three s. m. to-day. General Kelso, who lives past three a. m. to-day. General Kelso, who lives near Elberon, says that when he went to bed last

THE TRACK-CURVES ABOUND the southeast corner of Francklyn Cottage, bringing up at the east front, not more than twelve yards from the surf, whose refreshing monotone is plainly audible. An awning of white canvas ex-tends from the track to a porch within. Everything is in readiness for the guest, under the supervision of Dr. Hamilton and Attorney-General MacVeagh. The grounds are guarded by Company A, of the First United States Artillery, from Fort Columbus, thirty men, commanded by Captain In-galls, under General Arnold. The sentinels are often obliged to drive away ladies at the point of

the bayonet,

AN AMUSING DIVERSION TO THE CROWD. A report that, after a tedious delay on the new track, the train is near brings all to their feet in their engerness to catch a glimpse of the sick President. Many rush from the shade into the open glare of the sun, only to be disappointed by further waiting under loss favorable conditions than bewaiting under loss favorable conditions than be-fore. At 1:10 the train actually is at hand, moving slowly, with the locomotive in the rear. It halts just before rounding the curve at the corner of the cottage. The cars are detached and the advance one is pushed by laborers past the cottage. The President is not in that car. The next one is pushed along in a like manner and stopped at the east porch. A ladder is raised sgainst the side of the car. Two men ascend it and adjust the awning to the roof of the car. A few moments claps

GARPIELD IS CARRIED ON A COT. or stretcher into the cottege. A murmur of sympathy escaped from the crowd, and many eyes are suffused with tears. A gentleman who fairly saw him as he was borne from the car said: "Yes, he has stood the journey well, they say, but oh, he ooks so sick and emaciated he reminded me of a picked bird." The sky is parily hazy to-day, and the temperature is comfortable in the shade. A lice breeze blows from the sea. The thermometer tands at 86°.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The following is the first of the official bulletins sued at Long Branch. Although bearing the sual date of the evening bulletins (6:30 p. m.), it eally was not given out until this moment (10 p m.), owing to details:

m.), owing to details:
Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 6, 620 p. m.—Since the last builetin was issued the President has been removed from Washington to Long Branch. He was more realies than usual last night, being evidently somewhat excited by anticipation of the journey. This morning, at 620 o'clock, his pulse was 115; temperature, 99,8°; respiration, 18. We left Washington with the President at 620 a. m. Owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Pennsylvania. Railroad Company and to the inguniously-arranged bed designed by Mr. T. N. Ety the fatigue incident to transportation was reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, as we anticipated, signs of the disturbance produced by the journey have been exhibited since his arrival by a rise of temperature and increase of pulse. At present his pulse is 121; temperature, 1016; respiration, 18. [Signed by the six surgeons.]

It will be observed that the bulletin makes no reference to the stomach. Dr. Reyburn's attention

reference to the stomach. Dr. Reyburn's attention having been called to this omission, said it was because the stomach was making no trouble vemiting, nothing wrong with it at all. The doc-tors appeared cheerful and hopeful since their ar-rival, and agree that the disturbance in the patient's pulse and nervous system is not greater that was to be expected. They all dined at the Elberor Hotel this evening. DB. BOYNTON SAID there was every ground of hope that in one or two days the patient would show decided improvement; at any rate he feess sure the best thing had

been done. He said the train came part of the way at sixty miles per hour. The rapid motion slower. The President slept some on the way and did not talk much. He asked now and then what time it was and "how far have we gone?" He did not show much fatigue until within the last hour of the journey. When placed in his room at the cottage he was very tired and nervous—too tired to sleep. The various attendants tried to woo the drowsy god in his behalf, but their efforts were in vain for more than two hours. At last Dr. Edson vent to the rescue, and the patient was asleep in ifteen minutes. This lady, like the other doctors. hopes for improvement in a day or two. She said the President told her his back ached as if it had neen pounded, and he sched all over. From boy-hood he has been fond of the sea, and has always seep benefited by a solourn at its side. His roo s upstairs in the south wing of the cottage. In his hamber the ceaseless

SWASHING OF WAVES s plainly heard. Mrs. Garfield had no sleen or is plainly heard. Mrs. Garneld had no sleep on the train, but has slept some to-day. She has re-ceived many dispatches of congratulation. Miss wolbe is quiet in manner, but looks fresh and wholesome. The remainder of the Cabinet ar-ved at six p.m. They registered at the West End Hotel, which is nearly two miles from the

THE SURGEONS TO-NIGHT are hopeful, but very solicitous of the next twenty-four hours in the President's case. The question to be determined now is whether he has enough vitality left to rally from the prostration occa-sioned by the long ride, which the surgeons say was the most comfortable ever afforded to any person as wesk as the President is. He is very much exhausted, but a better condition is hoped for to-morrow, and if he rallies there still a good chance for recovery. While route the surgeons came to the conroute the surgeons came to the con-sion that the train ought to be stopped so as to give the President a bath and refresh him ; but when spoken to about it he answered: "The end of the journey is more important to me than a bath, so keep on."

THE TRAIN DID NOT STOP. The President manifested great delight when be caught sight of the sea, and exclaimed: "Thank God, I am here. How refreshing it is to look at the ses." He made the attendants change his bed so he could see the sea all the

of the President's quarters. The regular troops were on guard, and no difficulty was essentially in preserving perfect order. No sound as heard to may the quiet of the neighborhood. Mrs. Gar-

to mar the quiet of the neighborhood. Mrs. Garfield upon arrival passed from the President's car
to the preceding coach. She looked easigned not
at all worried. Dr. Blies said in redponse to
interrogatories of a reporter of fis Associated Press that the patient stood
the journey extremely well, and that his
pulse has not been higher than 110. Observed Corbin, who accompanied the attendants upon the
President to Long Branch, has just said, in response to questions, that the President stood the sponse to questions, that the President stood the journey remarkably well; that upon newing Long Branch one of the party suggested that it would on be time to take a bath, in reply to which the President said: "We need progress just new more than a bath,"

AT EVERY TOWN AND STATION at EVERY TOWN AND STATION along the route a mass of human being were con-gregated to witness the passage of the train, in most instances the multitude standing with unmost instances the multitude standing with un-covered heads and exhibiting a feeling of sym-pathy. At this hour everything is persectly quiet in the vicinity of the presidential quarters, and every one expresses a feeling of gratification that the patient stood the trip so well. Sherily before noon there were about twenty-five hundred persons gathered about the Francklyn Cottage auxious to witness the arrival of President (iar-field. The guards on duty kept the throng back, and, although a rush was made when the train arnight there were no signs of a track, and when he awoke this morning a locomotive was snorting and, although a rush was made when the train arrived, no difficulty was experienced in preventing the too near approach of the crowd so the train. There was no excitement and the best of order revailed. Just before reaching the cottage, at

1:15 p. m., the train

into p. m., the train

CAME TO A STANDSTILL.

and the first car, which had been or spied by the physiciam, and a baggage-car were deteched and pushed by hand around a sharp curve, making a semi-circle around the President's cottage. Following this proceeding the car in which the patient was lying was quietly started and pushed slowly over the same course until it reached the entraines of the cottage, at which point it was stopped, and a large awning was thrown around the portico so that the sun could not fall upon the patient and he could not be observed by the auxious watchers. The removal from the car into the receiption of the President was accomplished without exciting him in any manner whatsoever, and, while he was him in any manner whatsoever, and, while he was apparantly a little fatigued, he did not complain, and seemed to be perfectly calm and well satisfied. Inasmuch as there were no representatives of the press on board the train, the public are indebted to Private Secretary Brown, who, notwithstanding the details of the arrangements and other matters which require his attention, kindly volunteered a statement of the trip

FROM WASHINGTON TO ELBRON,

which in substance is as follows: Upon leaving the Executive Mansion the President appeared to enjoy the secuery, and looked around inquiringly. He noticed several of the employees standing in front of the Mansion, and waived his hand to them, at the same time smiling, as if it were very gratifying to him to leave the scene-of his long illness. All the way to the depot the President was very anxious to observe everything, and in this he was not prevented. Upon arriving at the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania arenue the pa-ticut was removed on an express wagon and placod upon a spring mattress, which had been prepared for his reception. The President experienced little or no disturbance in being transferred from the vehicle to the car, and his pulse, although alightly necelerated, reaching about 115, fell to slightly accelerated, reaching about 115, fell to about 106 before the train started, and shortly afterward fell to 104, and again to 102

THE PHIST STOP OF THE TRAIN
was made at Patapaco, at which point the parotid'
gland was dressed. Bay View, this side of Baltimore, was reached at \$505, and a briefstop was made more, was reached at 8:03, and a brief stop was made to enable the surgeons to make the morning dressing of the wound. The wound was found to have suffered no derangement by the travel. The dressing was soon accomplished, and the train, after leaving Bay Yiew, was run at the rate of about fifty miles per hour. The track in this locality is very straight and in excellent condition, and, though the speed was at times greater than fifty miles per hour, the vibratimes greater than fifty miles per hour, the vibra-tion of the President's bed, it is said, was no more than it would have been had the train been movtion of Mr. Elys services, I from to be a guest has invited that gentleman to be a guest at his cottage during his stay at the Branch. The at his cottage during his stay at the Branch evening bulletin has had the usual effect of

ney would result in causing a considerable rise in | taken from it it will be seen that the

a representative of the Associated Press, when the following dialogue occurred:
"Doctor, what is the outlook to-night?"
"Well, the pulse remains about the same as it

was at the hour the evening dressing was made."
"Has the trip, do you think, had a dangerous effect on the patient?"
"If the President should die before to-morrow morning I should hold to the opinion that his re-moval was the proper thing to have been done. He was dying inch by inch in Washington; and I

still hope that here he will gain sufficient strength "Do you expect a favorable change in the patient by morning?"
"I think it probable. If there is we shall of course be more hopeful; while on the other hand we

shall feel auxious if there is not." "How is the wound?"
"The wound and gland are all right. The

trouble is the President's system is so much run down that the question arises, has he sufficient re-cuperative power left to react from the fatigue?" You attribute his unfavorable cendition tonight to weakness, then?" "Yes." Colonel Rockwell said this evening at half-past

Colonel Rockwell said this evening at half-past nine o'clock that Dr. Reyburn had Informed Mrs. Garliad a short time before that hour that the President's pulse had alightly decreased.

Private Secretary Brown had a brief conversation with Dr. Hamilton about ten o'clock to-night, when the latter said the pulse was not quite so rapid as earlier in the evening and that he had no doubt that the patient would continue in his present condition a day or two before he commenced to raily. There is an apparent uncasiness about the President's condition to-night among the Cabinent officers and others intimately acquainted with the facts in the case, and this is being telegraphed as indicative of serious results.

the sea. 'He made the autondants change his bed so he could see the sea all the time. Dr. Bliss says there is a slight improvement in the wound, but that the next forty-eight hour surfaces and others will determine the question of recovery. Yesterday the President told Dr. Bliss hat he only wanted Bliss. Agoew, and Hamilton to attend him in the fourne, and that Farney wanted him in the fourne, and that Farney wanted him in the fourne, and that farney woodward, and Reyburn need not accompany him here. Through the intercession of Dr. Agnew, to save the feelings of the three doctors whoseservices were to be dispensed with, a compromise was effected, whereby Barnes, Woodward, and Reyburn would accompany the President here and There are not accompany the President here and There are not accompany the President wood account of the criteism the soldiers will be withdrawn to morrow and perform or derly duty without arms. There has been a great influx of visitors to-day. Many Now York politicians are here. The bottels are quite full. The Cabinet arrived at aix p. m. Scentary Blaine told your correspondent flat he ie-I Washington very much disheartened, but that his heps have greatly increased discentivitys. The Cabinets arrived at the contrast of the The thermometer stands at 80.

By Associated Press.

Long Branch, Sept. 6, —The special irain arrived at Elberon Station at 1:10 p. m., and reached the cottage ten minutes later. There

GEN. CARR'S REPORT.

THE TREACHERY OF THE APACHES.

Official Account of the Fight at San Carlos Moun tain-List of the Killed and Wounded-Bravery of the Officers and Man-Full Details.

San Francisco, Sept. 6 .- General Carr, commanding the troops in the Apache country, whose death was reported, sends the following to Major-General McDowell, from Fort Apache, under date of September 2, 820 p. m.:

date of September 2, 8:20 p. m.:

Pursuant to orders from the commanding general, dated August 20, to arrest Indian Doctor Nockey bellding as soon as practicable, and a formal request from agent, dated 14th, to arrest or kill him, or both I first hoped to arrest him when the cause to hold his dances and incannations here, but he did not keep his appointment. I then sent an Indian scout with a message that I wanted to see him. Sunday, August 28, I received an ewastee answer from him, and next day marched with Triops D and E. Sixth Cavalry, and Company A, with scouts, the command numbering six officers and seventy-nine soldiers and twenty-tiree indian secouts. I reached his village on the 39th and arrested the medicine man.

39th and arrested the medicine man.

HE PROFESSED ENTIRE WILLINONESS
to come with me; said be would not try to escape
and there would be no attempt at rescue; but
as we were making camp our own secouts and
many other Indians opened fire upon us and killed
Captain Hentig first, and ran off the autimals already turned out to graze. Medicine man, was
killed as soon as they commenced firing, and we
drove them off after a severe fight, in which we
lost Captain Hentig, who was shot, in the back by
our Indian scouts, as he turned to get his gun.
Four privates were killed, one sergeant and three
privates were wounded; two mortally. After
burying the dead I returned as rapidly as practicable, arriving on the fist. Some of the Indians
had preceded and killed eight mou on the road to
Thomas. Next morning they made a demonstration agaist this post.

tion agaist this post,

AND ATTACKED IT

in the afternoon, but were repulsed. Our total less
is: Killed—Capiain E. C. Hentig, sixth Cavalry;
seven privates of Troop D. Sixth Cavalry; its oprivates of
Company D. Twelfil Infautry Wounded—First
Lieutenant C. G. Gordon. Sixth Cavalry; in the leg:
Lieutenant C. G. Gordon. Sixth Cavalry; in the leg:
one sorgeant Troop E and one private Troop B and
forty-five horses and ten mules killed, wounded,
and missing. The command behaved with the
utmost coolness and gallantry, and cacou nicred
danger, hardship, and fatigue with the greatest
cheerfuliness, in spite of the sudden and most
traitorous nature of the attack in the midst of
camp.

to their arms and defeated the plan of the massacre and subsequently held their post and are ready for further service. We require fifty-mine horses and the pack-mules. The officers here are Major Cochran, Twelfth Infantry: Captain B. McGowan, commanding Company D. Twelfth Infantry: First Lieutenant C. G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, post quartermaster: William Stanton, commanding Troop E, who moved forward with the skirmiahers and most handsomely cleared the savages out of the busby bottom close to the camp; W. H. Carter, regimental quartermaster, Sixth Cavalry, adjutant and commanding Troop D after Captain Hentig's death; Second Lieutenant Thomas Cruse, command Company A, Indian Scouls, and of Howard's command, Troop D. Sixth Cavalry: Assistant Surgeon George McGreary, U. S. A., who, besides skilifully performing his professional duties, used the carbine effectively. THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS SPRANG

By Young son,
Clark M. Carr, accompanied the expedition and
deserves to have his name mentioned in the dispatch. There are forty-five civilians here who are
assisting in the defense of the post and I am rationing such as require it. I armed four prisoners,
two of whom belong to the Ninth Cavairy. They
fought bravely, and I shall recommend that their
offense be partioned. I received no dispatches
from you later than August 14 till after my return.

an came those of the 15th, which are the lates
now at hand. I am confident that the linitians
have been proparing for this outbreak for six
months. Cooley, who is here, says so; also Phipp,
whose employee (Cullen) was killed. There have
been only a few Indians around the post to-day. MY YOUNG SON

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

The Plumbing of the Executive Mansion to be Overhauled.

At the request of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, in charge of public buildings and grounds, an examination has been made by Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., the eminent sanitary engineer, of than it would have been had the train been moving at but twenty-five miles per learn. Between Philadelphia and Monmouth Junction the special train made several miles at the rate of seventy miles per hour. The attending surgeons feel very much gratified with the manner in which the removal was conducted, and are generally of opinion that, with the exception of being slightly fatigned, the President bore the journey exceedingly well. Brown's office, where any one who calls will be few weeks upon the sanitary condition of the Exserved with copies. As an expression of appreciation of Mr. Ely's services, Private Secretary Brown Rockwell, upon assuming charge, determined to have a thorough examination made by Colonel Waring, who is considered an authority upon sanitary matters, and causing considerable excitement, whose opinions and recommendations would and some persons feel very despondent about the President's condition. No apprehension is felt by the surgeons, however, as they expected the journey would result in causing a considerable of the condition. his pulse and temperature. the plumbing and drainage of the Executive Man-Dr. Boynton was met in the Elberon to-night by sion is not nearly so bad as the criticisms above referred to would lead one to suppose.

I have made an examination of the drainages sanitary condition of the Executive Maussigoing as carefully into details as v possible under existing circumstances. It examination indicates a very much less usafe condition than current reports would le one to expect. So far as exposed to view, workmanship of the plumbing within the hot seems to be reasonably good. The arrangement of the various soil-pipes and waste-pipes is such is usual where the construction has been added from time to time as occasion required and different plumbers suggested. Much of it is defeive—not a little of it radically so. Considered whole, while they are free from some defects of I have made an examination of the drainage and whole, while they are free from some defects often found in the better class of houses in our cities, the plumbing appliances of the Executive Mansion do not conform to what are now accepted as the necessary sanitary requirements of a safe dwelling.

Colonel Waring then gives in detail his recommendations for such improvements as seem to him immediately necessary, stating that the Drainage Construction Company of Boston, whose consultng engineer he is, will undertake, at actual coat without compensation, the proper execution of his recommendations. It is considered quite certain that Colonel Rockwell will approve of the recommendations of Colonel Waring, and that the improvements will be commenced at an early

Secretary Blaine's Dispatch.

Long Branch, Sept. 6.—Mr. Blaine sent he following dispatch to-night to Mr. Morton, Minister at Paris, and to Mr. Lowell, Minister at

Minister at Paris, and to Mr. Lowell, Minister at London:

The President left Washington at half-past six this morning and reached Long Branch at 1:20 p. m. He seemed to bear the journey well, though the heat was very oppressive. After his arrival he was for several hours restless. He showed signs of great fatigue, and complained that his back had a bruked feeling. His pulse rose to 12s and his fernico 101.69. At this hour (half-past ten p. m.) he is sleeping, and his fever is abating. His surgeons regard his symptoms as a necessary result of the journey, and expect a favorable change on this air within the next two days. His fever is in part attributed to the excitement he felt at the prospect of coming. He carnestly desired to leave the White House, and his weary eyes welcomed the sight of the sea. The developments of the next sixty hours are awaited with solicitude.

Another American Victory. London, Sept. 6.—The Sandown Park

Club, September meeting, opened to-day. The race for the all-aged stakes—distance, one mile-came off, and was won by Mr. J. R. Keene's threesar-old bay colt, Marshal MacDonald. Mr. T imall's two-year-old bay gelding, Itys, came in cond and Hennix third. The race for the Flying wo-year-old stakes—distance, five furiongs—was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Angevin, The econd place was secured by Crossbun and the third place by the Red Prince.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SENATOR FERRY, clothed in the garb of ne honest miner, is climbing over the great bo-anzas of Park City, Col.

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Hidden Wealth of the Great Northwest-Iron Ore and Its Manufacture.

Commissioner of Agriculture Loring has ceived a letter from David Newsome, Port Town end, Washington Territory, in which he says: " have this day forwarded you three and a half pounds of two varieties of iron ores, which are now being smelted at the blast furnace of the Puget Sound Iron Company. The company commenced active operations in April, 1880, having occupied nine months in making general improvements for the smelting of those eres into pig-tren. Their real estate embraces fifteen acres of land on a water front upon a large bay or arm of Puget Sound, and six miles sombwest of Port Townsend, which is the county seat of Jefferson County, Washington Territory, and the first port of entry on the sound at the head of the Straits of De Fues. An immense body of bog orelies near the furnice, and it is of hematite and yields seventy-five per cent.

of pig metal. THE ROASTING PROCESS separates a small percentage of sulphur, water, and arsenic from the ore, which lies at the surface of the earth in a fine level valley of farming land. The company give to the landholders on contract upon four hundred acres twenty-five cents for each ton of ore hauled off the land. The whole country seems to be underlaid with this ore. The blast fornace is twelve tons of pig metal per day. The quality of the metal is equal if not superior to any other now in the world. It has been thoroughly tested on this coast and stands preeminently high. This metal from the hematic is rather soft for all purposes, and the company have a lease of an immense body of magnetic iron ore on the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, 640 acres in extent, with the privilege of purchase in three years. Schooners anchor at those from mines, load from them, and deliver the ore at the company's wharf, 180 miles,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.
This ore is quite hard, and when mixed with the

hematite ore produces the quality of metal I have described. This is the first and only blast furnace in operation in Washington Territory, and is an experimental case. Nost of the stockholders are very wealthy men of San Prancisco, and the re-mainder are wealthy men of this Territory. They will increase their works to any amount required. There are millions of tons of iron ore in westers Washington Territory, with as good localities navigation, and railroad facilities as this company have, which are idle for want of men and capital. The water-power here is superior for all purposes of rolling-mills and machinery of all kinds, and stone-coal and timber in endless quantities for their supply. Hundreds of such iron furnaces as this one is can be creeted in the western part of this Territory of great profit to men who wish to engage in the iron trade. I have not space to enumerate the vast quantities of superior stonecoal, lime, copper, and building rock, endless bodies of superior saw timber, fish,
pure water, mild climate, rich soil,
health, and general productions of grain,
grasses, fruits, rock cross, and general garden. grasses, fruits, root crops, and general garden vegetables which abound in western Washington Territory; neither have I space to describe this most wonderful inland sea, unequaled by any other for safe anchorage, depth of water, and expanse of harbors. When I shall have ex-smined the coal mines at Carbon River, thirty-two miles northeast from Tacoma, W. T., and having examined already those eighteen miles northwes of Scattle, W. T., lately, I will furnish you a ful account of their product, quantity, and quality, and ports of shipment. I do not own a dollar's worth of property in Washington Territory, and have no private interests to promote. This country has wonderful and varied undeveloped natural re-sources. Two great trans-confinental railroads will soon pour their vast tonnage and land their multitude of passengers direct here from Europe and the United States. The commerce of Asia will pass this great national artery on its way to Europe. Grand openings are here now for enterprising men of capital. A mighty city will spring up at some point on this sound. That point is not yet

The Groton Heights Centennial.

New London, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Gro ton centennial celebration to-day was a successful occasion, although a dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the day, which interfered with the pleasure of the spectators. The attendance was variously estimated at from twenty to thirty that, with the exception of being slightly fatigued, the President bore the journey exceedingly well. The practice of issuing bulletius three times per day will be continued. There will be no distribution of bulletins, excepting at Private Secretary Brown's office, where any one who calls will be

muskets and shotguns. At noon a national salute was fired by the forts and five naval vessels in the harbor. About one o'clock a sham fight took of the President was offered by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven. An oration was then delivered by General Joseph R. Hawley descriptive of the early history of the State, and giving an interesting ac-count of Arnold's attack, the burning of New Lon-Ion, and the Groton massacre.

The Telephoners.

Saratoga, Sept. 6 .- The members of the merican Telephone Association elected the fellowing officers: President, George L. Phillips, of Boston: vice-president, William H. Eckeret, of Cincinnati: secretary, Morris F. Tyler, of New Haven, H. W. Pope, of the committee on submarine cables and underground wires, read a report on the workings of various devices. None of them were satisfactory. H. H. Edred, general manager of European telephones, gave an account of the systems in operation there. Superintendent Uline, of the Albany Telephone Exchange, got the use of a Western "wire" and talked directly with various persons in Albany.

Coming to Washington London, Sept. 6.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, the new British minister to Washington, it is expected will start for his post at the end of

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieutenant David G. McRitchie, U. S. , and Mrs. McRitchie will be here Saturday next. Lieutenant McRitchie will soon be ordered to command the Speedwell, which will be the spe-cial tender of the fleet at the Yorktown Centennial. The detail for superintendent of the Naval Academy to succeed Rear-Admiral Christooher Raymond Perry Redgers, who goes on the re-lired list in November, is said to lay between Rear-Admiral Thomas II. Patterson, who was recently in command of the Asiatic Red, and Commodores John C. Febiger, Peirce Crosby, and J. Blakeley Greighton.

Mrs. Charles A. Stone, wife of Lieuten ant Stone, U. S. N., and Mrs. Eugene De Forest Heald, wife of Lieutenant Heald, U. S. N., are at Worcester, Mass., where they have been spending the aummer, but will join their husbands at the Naval Academy about September 15. Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Heald are sisters of Lieutenant Thomas Wood, U. S. M. C.

Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, U. S. N. Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, U. S. N., now commanding the monitor Wyandotte at the navy-yard here, will be detached this week and it is probable that he will be succeeded in his command by Lieutenant William H. Wobb, who formerly commanded the monitor Catskill at the same yard. Lieutenant Arnold has been applied for by Commodore Nigholson for detail as his serretary on the European fleet, and will be ordered to the Lancaster this week or next.

Commander Edward P. Luli, U. S. N.,

commanding the United States steamer Wachusett, reports in detail the news telegraphed a week ago reports in detail the news telegraphed a week ago from San Francisco regarding the movements of his vessel in Alaska waters after relieving the anting sloop-of-war Jamestown. The colony of which Lieutemant-Commander George W. Pigman is in charge consists in all of four officers and twenty-seven men. The officers are Lieutemant-Commander Pigman, Master William R. A. Rooney, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norficet, U.S. N., and First Lieutemant Faul St. Clair Murphy, Marine Curps. The force is fourteen marines and thirteen blue Jackets. They have a steam launch.

The United States steamer Palos left

THE METHODISTS.

AMERICAN CHURCHES REPRESENTED.

The Great Conference in London-An Interesting Account of the Riss and Progress of Samo of the Churches-An Incident of the Wesleyan Conference.

ectal Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. London, Aug. 26.-Your readers may be terested in the following points in regard to the different American churches represented in the Conference, which meets here on the 7th proximo: The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in December, 1784, at Baitimore. It then had 14,988 members and 84 itinerant preachers. This church momors and 8s itinorant preachers. This church now has 1,742,922 members and 12,005 itinorant preachers. Souds to the Ecumenical 80 delegates. The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1845, its first general conference was hold in May, 1846, at Per

ersburg, Va. At its birth it had about 450,000 nembers. It has now \$30,000 members and 2,860 tinerant preachers. Sends to the Ecomenical 8 delogates.
The Methodist Protestant Church was formed in

country seems to be undertaid with this ore. The supply of its wood for charcoal is unlimited and near at band. At the wharf of the company the members, it now numbers 1,314 ministers and about largest size ships can anchor. The product of the 115,000 members. Sends to the Ecumenical 6 delegates.
The United Brethren Church originated a little

over a century ago in Pennsylvania and Maryland under the labors of Philip W. Otterhein, a German Reformed preacher. For some time this was ex-clusively a German church, but it has long lost this distinctive character. It has 169,000 members and 2,000 ministers. Representation on Ecumenical, 6, but sends only 2 delegates.

6, but sends only 2 delegates.

The Evangelical Association was formed by Jacob Albright in 1800. It is almost exclusively a German Church. Membership, 112,197, with 828 ministers. Sends to the Ecumenical 6 delegates. The Pres Methodiat Church was organized at Pekin, N. Y., in 1890. It has 12,612 members and 271 ministers. Sends to Ecunomical 2 delegates.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1816, with about 2,000 members. It now his a membership of about 215,000. Sands to Ecumen

cal 12 delegates.

The Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (colored) was formed in New York in 1820. It began with 1,500, and now has nearly 200,000, and sends to

Ecumenical to delegates.

The Union American Methodist Church (colored), organized by Rev. Peter Spencer, has only 2,000 members and 121 preachers. Every member of this church is required to contribute no less than \$2.50 a year to the support of the Gospel.

Sends to Ecumenical 2 delegates.

The Wesleyan Church was organized at Utea,
N.Y., in 1841. It was a strong anti-slavery church,
and since the war has declined. It has now 250 ministers and about 25,000 members. Sends to Ecumenical 4 delegates.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was

formed at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1874, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church It has 638 ministers and 112,300 members Sends to Ecumenical 6 delegates.

The Primitive Methodist Church reports 196 min-isters and 3,210 members. Sends to Deumenical 2 delegates.

The Congregational Methodist Church origin-ated in 1852. Membership, 19,000. Sends 2 dele-The Independent Methodist Churches report an

ggregate of about 15,000 members. The Canadian churches will be represented as follows: Methodist Church, 12 delegates: Methodist Episcopal Church, 4; Primitive Methodist Church, 2; Bible Christian Church, 2; British

Methodist Episcopal Church, 2.

The 200 delegates representing British and Continental Methodism are distributed as follows: Wesleyan Methodists, 88; Primitive Methodists, 36; Free Church Methodists, 22; New Connection Methodists, 12; Ilible Christians, 10; Wesleyan Re-form Union, 4; Irish Wesleyans, 10; French Wes-

leyans, 2; Australian Wealeyans, 16.
Since arriving here I have learned of an interesting incident that occurred at the British Wesleyan Conference, which met recently in Liver-pool. Bishop Ryle, the resident episcopate of the Established Church, sent a letter of fraternal greeting to that body. The letter spoke of the great work being done by the Wesleyans, and bade them Godspeed in that work, sontiments which were afterward given more practical expression, the venerable prelate inviting the leading men in the dition
Britfour It is an event, too, which is worthy of note, not only on account of its novelty, but because take in connection with the fact that many of the Wes-leyan churches in this country use the prayers of the Church of England in their public services. If seems to indicate a determination on both sides to shake hands across the ecclesisation chasm that has so long divided them, and to be brethren place at Fort Griswold. General Sherman and the distinguished visitors viewed the engagement, which proved very successful. A poem by Rose with all that the name implies. If this act Terry Cooke was read, and prayer for the recovery of Bishop Ryle should be supplemented by a similar course on the part of the Bishop of London similar course on the part of the Bishop of London toward the great Ecumenical Conference it will be safe to conclude that the era of general good feeling has indeed arrived, and that Christianity

> these isles. LONDON, Sept. 6 .- The Religious Tracts Society gave a breakfast to-day to a hundred delegates to the Wesleyan Ecumenical Council at Excter Hall. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London, Rev. Mr. Osborn, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and the American delegates, Messra. Dickerson, Payne, Shorter, and General Fisk. The Lord Mayor offered a hearty welcome to the min-isters who had assembled from various parts of the isters who had assembled from various parts of t world. Bishops Simpson and Payne also spoke,

in the near future will make rapid advances in

TEXAS HOSPITALITY.

How a Washington Boy Was Treated-The Work of Scoundrels.

John Edson Briggs, of Washington, son of Emily Edson Brings ("Olivia"), recently joined Dr. Robert Stoddard, of Connecticut, who had lived in Texas four years. They had purchased a ranche at Iredell, Hamilton County, stocked it partially with fine sheep, and were putting up build-ings for a permanent home. During the tem-porary absence of Dr. Stoddard, a young man of twenty-six years, the ranche was recently sur-rounded by a howling mob of more than two hundred men, who setzed John Edson Briggs the moment he appeared at the door, and demanded the appearance of Dr. Stoddard, whom they said they were going to kill. The latter had gone un-expectedly to an adjoining town, and in this way

Young Briggs was taken into the open air, stripped naked, and florged with lashes from head to heels, then tied and set up as a mark, while a large voltage. ley of shots were fired at him, some coming so close that the hair on his head was cut by the bul-lets. His buildings, so far as completed, were destroyed, his sheep stampeded and meny killed; and he was informed that he "must get up and get, for the Texans had decided that

Nonthern MEN MUST MOVE."
He was also informed that had he been an older man (he is twenty-two years) his life would have paid the forfeit. He is now a fugitive, driven out for committing no crime except that of being born north of Mason and Dixon's line. All the mea who join together to drive Northern men and capital away from Texas call themselves "cow-boys," so as to make it appear that the real Bour-bon sentiment has nothing to do with it. Both Dr. Stoddard and Briggs had nothing whatever to do with politics. Briggs never voted in his life. He is one of the most reticent in speech and most prudent in demeanor-a young man of such manners that alone would give him

A WELCONE IN ANY CIVILIZED COMMUNITY. Young Briggs has invested several thousand dollars, his whole inheritance. Northern men are allowed to buy sheep and cattle and movable prop-erty and land, and when all their means are invested are then driven away by the deadly bullet The young men had just made a payment on their

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6.—Yesterday iffernoon a difficulty occurred in Greenville County, near-Ensley's store, between a party of men, among whom was Brow Davis. J. W. Sann-ders, the naggainate of the county, appeared on the scene and endeavored to make peace, when words ensued between Saunders and Davis, during which the former was shot by the latter and fa-tally wounded. Saunders then in turn shot Davis a ice, killing him.

Out for a Spin.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 6.—To-day Ross and Courtney had a fine spurt together, the latter creeping up and passing the former. Hosmer, Ten. Eyek, and Riley were out. At present Tricket, Gaudaur, and Courtney are the favorites, though Wallace Ross has plenty of backers.